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GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
1972



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P. L. Stott

Senior Public Health Inspector

D. R. Foster

District Public Health Inspectors

J. A. Walker

N. Kay

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Technical Assistant

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

-

Councillor J. L. Binns

Vice-Chairman

-

Councillor G. Hughes, J.P.

Councillors:

T. E. Atherton

Miss A. J. H. Barton

C. Brumpton

Mrs. M. Cattell

Mrs. C. M. Cawrey

R. Cleaver

F. D. Cook

H. H. Cross

Mrs. S. Dickinson

J. G. G. P. Elwes

W. W. England

E. I. B. Fowler

G. W. H. Gladwin

L. Goodrick

Councillors:

P. L. Grundy

R. J. Harrison

R. F. Hopkins

D. W. Johnson

J. E. Mumby

H. N. Parritt

Mrs. L. A. Poirier

L. A. Roberts

Mrs. A. E. Simpson

A. G. Sutton

A. Walker

Mrs. K. A. A. Wood

C. J. Wright

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# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor J. J. Hines

Vice-Chairman

Councillor G. Hughes, J. P.

Councillors:

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T. B. Atterton

P. L. Grundy

Mrs A. J. H. Barton

R. J. Harrison

C. Brumpton

R. F. Hopkins

Mrs. M. Gifford

D. W. Johnson

Mrs. G. M. Canvey

J. E. Mundy

R. Gleave

H. W. Foxitt

F. D. Cook

Mrs. L. A. Foster

H. H. Crook

L. A. Roberts

Mrs. S. Dickinson

Mrs. A. E. Simpson

J. G. G. P. Elmes

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G. J. Wright

L. Goodrick

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The Cedars,

Bigby Road,

Brigg,

Lincs.

October, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This may be the last full annual report which I shall be able to present to you. You as a council will shortly cease to exist, as will my post as your Medical Officer of Health. Any report which is prepared on 1973 will have to be brief, and devoid of details which the Office of Population and Census Statistics are not able to provide sufficiently early for inclusion. It is, therefore, interesting to look at some of the changes which have occurred during the 16 years that I have served as your Medical Officer of Health.

In 1957 the mid-year population was 33,080. To-day it has risen to 45,530. In 1957 there was a total of 535 live births and 19 stillbirths. In 1972 we had 732 live but only 8 stillbirths. Expressed as rates these figures show an unchanged live birth rate of 16.1 but a fall in the stillbirth rate from 34.4 in 1957 to 11.0 in 1972. The fall in perinatal mortality is even more impressive, from 45.2 in 1957 to a mere 16.0 in 1972.

Unlike most parts of Britain we have not had an increase in the illegitimacy rate. In 1957 it was 5.6 and to-day it is only 5 per cent. Both the crude and corrected death rates are marginally lower in 1972 than they were in 1957. Over the years there has always been a considerably bigger number of male than of female deaths, but only a small excess of male over female births. It is clear that the proportion of elderly ladies in our population has been rising rapidly and is likely to continue to do so for many years.

The number of inhabited houses in the area has risen from 10,436 to 16,225. In 1957 we built 70 council houses, but no private houses were completed. In 1972 we again completed 70 new council houses, but an additional 466 private houses were erected! In 1957 only 105 houses were modernised with the aid of Improvement Grants, but in 1972 we gave 306 grants of which 239 were Discretionary and 67 Standard Grants. The combined efforts of our slum clearance programme, the schemes for grant-aided improvement of older property, the Council's own building programme and the growing amount of private house building, have transformed the housing situation. Some unfit houses do remain but they are now much fewer than before and a relatively high proportion of the population now enjoy the advantages of modern amenities. The number of parishes sewered has risen from 7 in 1957 to 36 in 1972, and the number of houses reliant upon pail closets has fallen from 4,487 to 159.



From being a district almost entirely dependent on traditional agriculture in which poverty and poor housing were rife, our area has become a prosperous one with a mixed economy in which a number of major new industries augment the employment opportunities of prosperous modern intensive farming. In 1957 Glanford Brigg was a backward authority providing minimal services with a small staff. It has changed and developed into a progressive council which in some fields of activity leads the country.

Attitudes have changed over the years. At a sub-committee meeting in 1957 no member raised an eyebrow when the owner of the cottage whose demolition was proposed offered an undertaking not to use it for human habitation, but only to house Irishmen! It would not be necessary to-day to point out the absurdity of such an offer in order to secure its rejection - despite the lack of humanity demonstrated recently by extremists in Ulster!

Over the years you have become increasingly aware of the need to use council houses as a means of helping needy and socially disadvantaged members of society, and it is only occasionally that the old idea that they are for the benefit of the "deserving poor" whose standards and way of life are socially acceptable, is revived. For many years now your record of housing and helping the over-large family and attempting to rehabilitate families whose standards of cleanliness or behaviour are low, has been excellent. In many cases the families you have helped have responded to the new environment and adopted higher standards, but there have been a number who have not, and there has been evidence of growing intolerance as a result.

The very effectiveness of our slum clearance, housing improvement and house building programmes has in some ways worked to the detriment of the most needy section of society. The number of sub-standard houses whose owners are prepared to take the risk of letting them without enquiring into the past records of the prospective tenant is now very small. Statutory protection of tenancies has proved a double-edged weapon, deterring owners of property from taking the risk of letting them to tenants with a history of previous eviction, rent arrears or unsatisfactory behaviour. Consequently the number of homeless families is increasing and the problem of accommodating them is becoming increasingly acute. The increase in property values has caused many landlords to sell rather than re-let properties when they become vacant, and the chances of a family evicted from a council house securing private accommodation are now worse than they have ever been. The resources of County Council Social Services Department attempting to provide shelter for evicted or homeless families and foster homes or institutional care for children of homeless families for whom no shelter can be found have been stretched to the limit.

The social costs of separating young children from their mothers are enormous. The resulting destruction of the child's sense of security impairs its mental and emotional development causing educational retardation, and behaviour problems resulting from emotional maladjustment. These costs must



ultimately be borne by society through the education and health services, the police service and the courts, the probation service and Home Office penal systems. These costs are additional to the more obvious direct expenses of the County Council keeping children "in care".

If we are the humane society we pretend to be we must make better provision for the group of families who by reason either of their own inadequacies or of misfortune get into difficulties. The number of such families in the community has been greatly enhanced by changes in the Health Service consequent on the 1959 Mental Health Act. Men and women with mental disorders which impair their ability to manage their affairs have been discharged from mental hospitals and mental subnormality hospitals because their condition did not require institutional medical care. Many who had been able to manage well in the sheltered environment of the hospital, and had coped reasonably adequately on their own have married, and found the additional strains and problems consequent on having children beyond their capacity. The premises which formerly offered them asylum from the problems of the outside world before becoming hospitals where treatment was given, are now to be run down, closed and replaced by psychiatric wards at general hospitals. There is, therefore, a great need for sheltered accommodation in which such people may once more seek asylum! Our ancestors built colonies of refuge in which sheltered accommodation was augmented by sheltered employment on the institution's farm and in its workshops. Although some became too big, overcrowded, and ill-run as a result of inadequate funds, many provided a good service by the standards of their day. They offered a better and happier life for their inmates than we do to-day when we expect them to perform beyond their capacity, evict them from their homes when this leads to gross arrears of rent or send them to prison when their blundering efforts to secure the necessary funds dishonestly bring them before the courts. In fairness to those whose mental infirmities render them incapable of facing the problems of life in our increasingly complex society, we have a duty to replace the sheltered accommodation and sheltered work opportunities of which our alleged "advances" and improvements have deprived them. As a housing authority it is surely our responsibility to make some kind of housing available, with appropriate arrangements regarding payment for gas and electricity to ensure that people incapable of budgetting and saving are not forced into debt by their inability to foresee and meet the quarterly account. It should not be beyond our wit to devise some ways of doing this, nor beyond our means to build some simple and robustly constructed housing for the purpose.

Our record as a housing authority in meeting the needs of some other needy groups in our society has been excellent. The provision you have made for the elderly both in independent bungalows and in warden-supervised grouped dwellings has enabled many old people to lead a better life in their terminal years than they had experienced in youth or middle age. The provision you have made for people with gross physical handicaps has improved the quality of life for those individuals you have been able to help. The proposal to



build special accommodation for a group of one parent families and other families unsuitable for fully independent life deserves special mention because it will, when completed, be the very first such unit to be provided by a local authority in the United Kingdom. If it achieves its objectives it will show the way to other authorities, and enable a gravely disadvantaged group of people to lead a happier and more "normal" life than has hitherto been open to them. The possible advantages to the children of the families concerned are incalculable. The more secure and better ordered way of life which it will make available to them will enable them to grow up into healthier and better adjusted adults capable in their turn of rearing their own children more adequately.

Although you have not provided for the needs of single young people by building flatlets for them, the need for this is less in rural than urban areas and there is as yet no evidence that difficulty in securing lodgings is causing hardship in this group of citizens. As industrial expansion on the Humber Bank progresses, however, a need for this may well become apparent.

Industrial development has increased the prosperity of our area, but at some cost to the environment. Roads have become more congested, pollution of air, land and water and an increase in noise levels have all caused concern, but in general the industries giving rise to complaints have taken effective action to minimise nuisance. Industrial pollution of the type and severity which could cause disease has not occurred. Investigations were made into the lead pollution levels in those parts of our district close to the Humber and the Capper Pass lead smelting works after evidence of lead pollution of pastures on the other side of the estuary had raised the suspicion that airborne lead dust from their chimney might have been responsible. The levels found on grass, in animal faeces, and in human blood were all low. It became apparent that the lead pollution had not in fact crossed the river, and its dissemination on the other side must have occurred at ground level either by wind-blown surface dust or by its carriage by vehicles. At the time of these investigations a check was made of the incidence of educational subnormality and of severe subnormality in children in part of our area, and I found that this was indeed higher than in the County as a whole. It is clear, however, since the rate at Brigg was as high as that on the Humber bank that it was not due to lead from the Capper Pass works. The children included in the study had been born during the period when our water supply had been softened more fully, and clearly the possible relationship to this merits further consideration. It is, however, equally possible that it reflects more complete ascertainment in our area than in some other parts of the country.

Despite a marked increase in output of the cement works in our area the improved dust control measures introduced at these works has reduced the amount of nuisance caused. Occasional break-down of plant, accident or unusual activity or procedure still gives rise to brief periods of dust nuisance, and



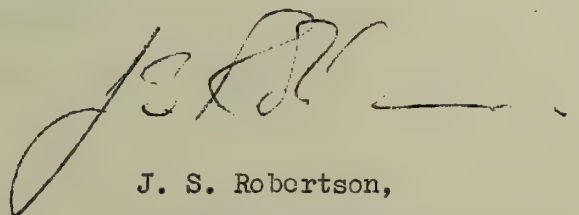
it is necessary to bring complaints to the notice of these firms from time to time. The smells from the new oil refineries and the noise from their machinery have also caused complaints, but the firms concerned have gone to great trouble to try to remedy the causes, and the position has been steadily improving.

When the extent of industrial expansion in our area is borne in mind the impact on the environment of pollution from these sources has been surprisingly light. The major sources of harmful pollution have been agricultural and residential. Fortunately the rise in nitrate content of our water has been slow. Although well above the W.H.O. "recommended" figure the level of nitrate in our water resulting from the intensification of agriculture in the Wolds area has remained well below the limit of "acceptability" laid down for Europe. No case of Infantile Methaemoglobinemia was seen or reported during 1972. Pollution of water-courses and resulting death of fish has been more often occasioned by farm wastes or agricultural chemicals than by industry. Although some localised troubles have been caused by problems at the oil refineries the amount of damage caused by spillages of oil and oil products has been relatively light. For most residents in the area the greatest inconvenience which has resulted from the growth of industry has been due to the increase in vehicular traffic creating congestion noise and smell causing increased accident risk and impairing freedom of movement about the district. The problem has been accentuated by the gradual withdrawal of public transport services, which have been replaced by a much larger number of private cars. Delay in road improvements such as the construction of the Brigg by-pass has ensured that inconvenience and wasteful traffic hold-ups resulted. In the long term, however, unless the growing world deficit in petroleum production prevents this, traffic is likely to build up to fill the available roads. Better roads will merely attract more traffic, as the quality of the system is a factor in the choice of routes and of means of travel. Ultimately fuel shortages will make the re-development of the railway system economically more advantageous and we must continue to oppose all proposals to abandon lines and services which will be needed as the basis for expansion in the future.

Details of the work of your Health Department are as usual tabulated on the pages which follow. The temporary availability of 75 per cent improvement grants has led to the partial diversion to this work of your inspectors, and the time available for other duties has thereby been impaired. They have, however, been able to maintain an adequate service, and I am indebted to them for their help and for the details which follow.

I am,

Your obedient servant,



J. S. Robertson,  
Medical Officer of Health.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Rural District of Gleanford Brigg covers an area of 136,570 acres and has a population of 45,530 living in 41 parishes. The district is bounded on two sides by the Trent and Humber and divided into two parts by the river Ancholme. To the west of this river the land slopes gently upward to the limestone and ironstone ridge which supports Scunthorpe and it's steel industry. East of the Ancholme there is a chalk escarpment from the top of which the land slopes gently downwards to the north east until the level clay of the coastal plain overlies it.

Sites on the Humber bank in the eastern half of the district are being developed by the oil, coal and gas industries. Installations at Killingholme handle imports of iron ore and coal for loading onto ships.

The district contains some of the best agricultural land in the country, which is intensively farmed. Other industries include cement works, chemical and fertiliser factories, quarrying and mining for chalk and ironstone. In addition to the oil jetties at Killingholme, for which the R.D.C. is the Port Authority, there are wharves or docks which are regularly used by shipping at New Holland, Flixborough and Gunness for which the Hull and Goole Port Authority is responsible.

Rateable value at 1st April, 1973..... £2,452,322

Product of a penny rate 1972/1973..... £28,748.55p

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VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Mid-year population	43,950	45,560	45,530
Live Births	795	801	732
Stillbirths	12	8	8
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	11	7	6
Total Deaths	423	437	424

	<u>Legitimate</u>			<u>Illegitimate</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Live Births	335	357	692	21	19	40	732
Stillbirths	4	4	8	-	-	-	8
Infant deaths under 1 year	5	1	6	2	-	2	8
Infant deaths under 4 wks.	4	-	4	2	-	2	6
Infant deaths under 1 week	3	-	3	1	-	1	4

	<u>Glanford Brigg</u>		<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1972</u>
Crude Birth Rate	17.7	16.1	14.8
Corrected Birth Rate *	17.4	15.5	(14.8)
Stillbirth Rate	10.0	11.0	12.0
Infant Mortality Rate	16.0	11.0	17.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	17.0	9.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	--	50.0	21.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	9.0	8.0	12.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	7.0	5.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	17.0	16.0	22.0
Illegitimacy Rate	5.0	5.0	9.0
Crude Death Rate	9.6	9.3	12.1
Corrected Death Rate *	10.5	11.3	(12.1)

\* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is .96 and for deaths 1.22.



Causes of Death in the District during the year 1972

(Registrar General's Figures)

Causes of Death	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	64+	Total	
							M	F
Enteritis & Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	-	-	1	3	6	7	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	1	8	8	16	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
Leukaemia	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	2	-	1	3	20	15	11
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Multiple Sclerosis	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3
Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	3	25	95	73	50
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	1	4	23	20	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	-	7	59	27	39
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	4
Influenza	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	-	11	5	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	4	18	17	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Other Diseases, Genit'o-Urinary System	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	3
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	3	2	6	1	-	9	3
All Other Accidents	-	2	1	1	2	3	6	3
Suicide & Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
All Other External Causes	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>173</b>



Causes of Death at Various Periods of Life

(Locally compiled Statistics)

Causes of Death	Age in years				Total
	0-1	1-14	15-49	50+	
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>					
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis, Other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	2	2
<u>The Cancers</u>					
Stomach	-	-	-	2	2
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	2	16	18
Breast	-	-	-	8	8
Uterus	-	-	1	3	4
Other	-	2	3	43	48
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cardiovascular Diseases</u>					
Vascular Lesions of the C.N.S.	-	-	1	67	68
Coronary Disease, Angina	-	-	8	104	112
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	5	5
Other Heart Disease	-	-	1	41	42
Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	4	4
<u>Respiratory Diseases</u>					
Influenza	-	-	-	4	4
Pneumonia	2	1	-	14	17
Bronchitis	-	-	1	23	24
Other	-	-	-	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	7	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation	2	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases	4	-	1	18	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	3	10	1	14
All Other Accidents	-	2	2	5	9
Suicide	-	-	-	1	1
Homicide	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS:	8	8	31	378	425



NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASES	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	25+	A.U.	TOTAL
Measles	1	6	3	6	3	20	1	-	9	49
Dysentery	2	7	1	3	2	6	4	17	3	45
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	-	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	3	13	5	9	7	33	12	26	13	121



WATER

1. Bacteriological Examination

(a) Public Supplies

Barrow-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	64	95
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	6	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	1	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	7	0
Total:	77	96

Barton-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	49	98
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	0	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	0	0
Total:	49	98

Winterton Holmes Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	53	52
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	0	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	0	0
Total:	53	52



Private Consumers (Public Supply)

Presumptive Coli Count	Number of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	121
Coliforms present (No faecal Coli)	10
E. Coli type 1 present	1
Total:	132

(b) Private Supplies

Presumptive Coli Count	Number of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	10
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	2
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	26
Total:	39

Details of Domestic Supplies

Percentage of houses supplied from the public mains	- in the house	96%
	from an outside tap	2%
Percentage of houses supplied from private sources	- in the house	1%
	not in house	1%
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies		4
Number of houses supplied therefrom		4



2. Chemical Analyses

<u>Barrow-on-Humber Bore</u>	<u>Raw Water</u>	<u>Treated Water</u>
Appearance	clear	clear
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste	none	normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination

		<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction, pH Value	7.2	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>		31.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.088
Nitrous Nitrogen	faint trace	faint trace
Nitric Nitrogen as N		9.59
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)		<u>less than 0.04</u>
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		339.0
Temporary		205.0
Permanent		134.0
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.45
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>		205.0

Mineral Analysis

Silica	3.50	3.00
Iron Oxide	0.21	0.19
Aluminium Oxide	0.04	none
Calcium as Ca	126.68	74.46
Magnesium as Mg	5.42	6.03
Sodium as Na	14.12	79.94
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	123.00	132.00
Chlorides as Cl	35.50	37.00
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	42.45	40.86
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	76.70	76.16
Manganese as Mn	none	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents

Silica	3.50	3.00
Aluminium Oxide	0.04	none
Iron Oxide	0.21	0.19
Calcium Carbonate	205.14	185.96
Calcium Sulphate	108.69	Nil
Calcium Chloride	34.76	Nil
Magnesium Carbonate	Nil	20.91
Magnesium Chloride	17.85	Nil
Magnesium Nitrate	5.25	Nil
Sodium Carbonate	none	9.93
Sodium Sulphate	none	112.63
Sodium Chloride	none	61.00
Sodium Nitrate	52.18	56.02
	<u>427.62</u>	<u>449.64</u>



Barton-on-Humber Bore

	<u>Raw Water</u>	<u>Treated Water</u>
Appearance	clear; faint trace of suspended matter	clear
Colour	clear; faintly yellow	clear; colourless
Taste	none	normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination

	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Reaction, pH Value	7.7	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	12.0	10.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.032	0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.040	0.016
Nitrous Nitrogen	none	faint trace
Nitric Nitrogen as N	11.35	11.03
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	320.7	219.8
Temporary	202.6	197.6
Permanent	118.1	22.2
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.16	0.08
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	202.6	197.6

Mineral Analysis

Silica	3.00	3.00
Iron Oxide	0.13	0.13
Calcium as Ca	120.97	84.46
Magnesium as Mg	4.52	2.16
Sodium as Na	28.93	73.26
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	121.50	118.50
Chlorides as Cl	37.00	40.00
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	50.24	48.83
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	84.73	82.30
Manganese as Mn	0.012	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents

Silica	3.0	3.0
Iron Oxide	0.13	0.13
Calcium Carbonate	202.64	197.63
Calcium Sulphate	120.07	18.10
Calcium Chloride	12.44	none
Magnesium Sulphate	none	10.69
Magnesium Chloride	17.70	none
Sodium Sulphate	none	90.21
Sodium Chloride	26.16	65.94
Sodium Nitrate	68.88	66.94
	<hr/> 451.02	<hr/> 452.64



<u>Winterton Bore</u>	<u>Raw Water</u>	<u>Treated Water</u>
Appearance	turbid; greenish	clear
Colour	yellowish	clear; colourless
Taste		normal
Smell	none	none
<u>General Chemical Examination</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Reaction, pH Value	7.1	8.3
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	41.0	none
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.144	0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.064
Nitrous Nitrogen	none	faint trace
Nitric Nitrogen as N	0.68	0.63
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)		less than 0.04
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	561.6	233.8
Temporary	277.7	147.6
Permanent	283.9	86.2
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.26	0.20
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	277.7	147.6
<u>Mineral Analysis</u>		
Silica	4.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	1.63	0.11
Aluminium Oxide	none	none
Calcium as Ca	202.16	81.17
Magnesium as Mg	13.77	7.56
Sodium as Na	72.05	116.75
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	166.50	88.50
Chlorides as Cl	98.00	74.00
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	3.01	2.79
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	287.72	224.15
Manganese as Mn	0.089	none
<u>Probable composition of Mineral constituents</u>		
Silica	4.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	1.63	0.11
Aluminium Oxide	none	none
Calcium Carbonate	277.69	147.60
Calcium Sulphate	308.91	74.94
Calcium Chloride	none	none
Magnesium Sulphate	68.16	37.42
Sodium Sulphate	22.76	209.14
Sodium Chloride	161.56	122.00
Sodium Nitrate	4.13	3.82
	<u>848.84</u>	<u>600.03</u>



Goxhill Bore

Raw Water

	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>
Appearance	clear	clear; faint trace of suspended matter
Colour	colourless	colourless
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination

Parts per Million

Reaction, pH Value	7.3	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	30.0	23.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.016	0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.024
Nitrous Nitrogen	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	8.96	7.60
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)		less than 0.04
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	371.00	379.00
Temporary	250.00	262.00
Permanent	121.00	116.5
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.12	0.08
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	250.00	262.00

Mineral Analysis

Silica	4.00	3.50
Iron Oxide	0.17	0.21
Aluminium Oxide	none	0.03
Calcium as Ca	134.64	134.44
Magnesium as Mg	8.37	10.43
Sodium as Na	21.01	22.27
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	150.00	157.50
Chlorides as Cl	39.00	37.00
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	39.66	33.64
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	76.05	81.64
Manganese as Mn	none	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents

Silica	4.00	3.50
Aluminium Oxide	none	0.03
Iron Oxide	0.17	0.21
Calcium Carbonate	250.17	262.68
Calcium Sulphate	107.77	99.36
Calcium Chloride	7.62	none
Magnesium Sulphate	none	14.46
Magnesium Chloride	32.78	29.41
Sodium Chloride	16.02	24.89
Sodium Nitrate	54.37	46.12
	<hr/> 472.90	<hr/> 480.66



Scotney Pumping Station

Raw Water

Appearance	turbid; heavy trace of suspended matter with iron salts
Colour	clear; yellow
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination

Parts per Million

Reaction, pH Value	8.1	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>		2.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.80
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.056
Nitrous Nitrogen		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		0.68
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)		less than 0.04
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		196.9
Temporary		196.9
Permanent		--
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.14
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>		415.3

Mineral Analysis

Silica	5.00
Iron Oxide	1.09
Aluminium Oxide	none
Calcium as Ca	67.73
Magnesium as Mg	6.74
Sodium as Na	235.80
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	249.00
Chlorides as Cl	42.50
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	3.01
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	222.87
Manganese as Mn	0.017

Probable composition of Mineral constituents

Silica	5.00
Iron Oxide	1.09
Aluminium Oxide	none
Calcium Carbonate	169.16
Calcium Sulphate	none
Magnesium Carbonate	23.37
Magnesium Sulphate	none
Sodium Carbonate	231.32
Sodium Sulphate	329.60
Sodium Chloride	70.07
Sodium Nitrate	4.13
	<hr/>
	833.74



AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENTS

(a) Deposit Gauge Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average (7 mths.)
Kirton Sub-Station	-	-	-	-	-	13.18	23.84	9.36	39.00	15.94	8.97	11.55	17.4
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	-	36.63	20.79	10.78	11.64	10.47	19.96	22.46	18.96
Winteringham Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	-	19.77	7.84	6.11	-	5.42	15.6	6.10	8.69
Rainfall (ins.)	-	-	-	-	-	2.88	1.73	0.43	1.46	0.55	0.45	0.83	1.33



(b) Greased Plate Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station	24.4	2.2	26.9	28.0	9.5	8.1	74.0	23.3	17.8	26.1	4.0	4.9	20.76
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	45.3	5.4	66.5	37.1	38.7	76.6	52.5	40.3	16.5	26.8	24.0	37.4	38.92
Garden at Redbourne	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West End, Hibaldstow	3.9	3.9	11.4	10.7	8.5	9.8	18.4	19.4	15.0	9.6	13.4	8.4	11.03
Red Lane, South Ferriby	26.6	6.1	86.9	41.9	23.2	77.6	33.6	61.2	24.0	31.5	30.9	19.2	38.55
Flixborough Road, Burton - Stather	-	5.8	10.1	12.2	9.4	16.0	12.8	5.1	7.6	9.8	11.8	9.2	9.15
Farm, Winteringham Road	16.0	4.3	12.8	9.3	7.0	9.6	9.8	7.2	11.6	6.9	5.9	6.0	8.86
Garden, Sth. Ferriby Sluice	29.6	9.9	100.1	59.1	27.2	83.3	49.1	38.4	25.2	27.8	13.7	14.0	39.78
Field, Horkstow, Sth. Ferriby	11.5	4.3	15.2	11.2	16.3	17.4	13.0	15.0	12.4	8.6	11.2	9.7	12.15



(c) Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Readings

Bottesford

Micrograms/CuM	Smoke	SO <sub>2</sub>
0 - 49	334	124
50 - 99	17	206
100 - 199	0	4
200+	0	0

South Killingholme

Micrograms/CuM	Smoke	SO <sub>2</sub>
0 - 49	235	122
50 - 99	50	151
100 - 199	3	28
200+	0	1

Thornton Curtis

Micrograms/CuM	Smoke	SO <sub>2</sub>
0 - 49	259	237
50 - 99	14	30
100 - 199	1	3
200+	0	1



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1972

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling-houses and flats in the district 16,225

Total number of new houses erected during the year:

By the local authority 70

By other local authorities --

By other bodies or persons 466

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 155

Number of inspections made for the purpose 282

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 45

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 5

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

By Owners 5

By local authority in default of owners 5

(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice Nil

(3) Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 20

Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 11

Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders 6

Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings Nil

Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders Nil

Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof Nil



Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 & 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	5
Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Section 34, 35 & 46 of the Housing Acts, 1957	Nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action	2
(4) Nissen Huts or similat hutments:	
Number still occupied	2
(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under (4) remaining to be dealt with under -	
The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 & 18	200
The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	Nil
<u>Housing Acts - Overcrowding</u>	
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
<u>Housing Acts, 1949 - 59</u>	
Number of dwellings for which application for grants have been received -	
(a) Standard Grant	67
(b) Discretionary Grant	240
Number of dwellings subject to grant -	
(a) Standard Grant	67
(b) Discretionary Grant	239
<u>Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans etc.</u>	
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:	
Number of site licences	30
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	458
Number of inspections made - Sites	124
Caravans	29
Number of contraventions remedied	25
Number of sites exempt from licence	Nil



FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

Number in the district	6
Number of inspections made	9
Number of contraventions found	2
Number of defects remedied	2

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers on register	1
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	112
Number of inspections of premises made	71
Number of contraventions found	18
Number of contraventions remedied	14
Number of samples taken	Nil

Meat Products

Number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products	22
Number of inspections made	45
Number of contraventions found	10
Number of contraventions remedied	9

Other Food Premises

Number of other food premises	167
Number of inspections made	212
Number of contraventions found	31
Number of contraventions remedied	27

Slaughterhouses

Number licensed -	
(a)    Abbatoir type	1
(b)    Private (individual)	3
Number operated by the local authority	Nil



UN SOUND FOOD

(a) Meat Inspection

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,346	—	6	3,259	5,101
Number inspected	2,346	—	6	3,259	5,101
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerai:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	150	—	—	—	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerai	6.4	—	—	—	1.1
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Meat condemned 4,652lbs.

Method of disposal by an animal by-products firm

(b) Other Foods condemned 300lbs. Method of disposal by controlled tipping.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

### Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults	Nil
Number of houses with pail closets	159
Number of houses with water closets	16,066
The Council operates a pail emptying service.	

### Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.	
Domestic	450
Industrial	260
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	Nil
Number of vehicles in use for emptying pail closets and cesspools	2

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved:

West Halton and Coleby - sewerage system installed  
 Elsham, Worlaby, Bonby and Saxby - completed  
 Wrawby - Mill Lane

Villages where provision has been made of new sewage disposal facilities or existing arrangements improved:

Melton Ross (Council Houses) - final effluent pump installed  
 Broughton Sewage Disposal Works improvements started

## GENERAL

### Offensive Trades

Number of premises in the district	1
Number of inspections made	1
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

### Knackers Yard

Number licensed	1
Number of inspections made	1
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Number of premises licensed	157
Number of inspections made	162
Number of defects found	20
Number of defects remedied	17



### Disinfestation and Disinfection

Number of premises subject to disinfestation	7
Number of rooms disinfected - (a) Infectious disease other than tuberculosis	Nil
(b) Tuberculosis	Nil

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	16,000
Frequency of collection	Weekly
Type of receptacle used - Paper sacks and polythene bin liners	
Method of disposal	controlled tipping
Number of tips	3
Number of refuse collection vehicles	10
Estimated amount of refuse disposed of during the year -	
Domestic	16,500 tons
Trade	2,500 tons
Number of sites established under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, Section 18	20

### Details of Nuisances Abated

Nuisance	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	3	-
Foul ditches & stagnant water	5	-
Drainage	6	1
Poultry and Animals	7	2
Dangerous premises	52	2
Miscellaneous nuisances	11	2
Total:	84	7

### Rodent Control

Number of rodent operatives employed	2
Number of premises treated - Dwelling-houses	450
Other premises	150
The service covers domestic and business premises	

### Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits made	102
Number of nuisances found	4
Number of nuisances abated	4
Number of smokeless zones in the area	3
Number of proposed smokeless zones	-
Total number of houses in smokeless zones	219

### Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Number of complaints	4
Number of nuisances found	1
Number of nuisances abated	1



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	168	90	15	-
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-
Total:	168	90	15	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosec- ution was instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M.	By H.M.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	15	11	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outworkers

No outworkers were reported in the district during the year.





